

WORKING OUT PARADE PLANS

Harold Dillingham's Schemes for Floral Pageant Are Liked by Committee.

The floral parade came in for the greatest share of discussion yesterday at the meeting of the promotion committee. Through Acting Secretary Will F. Cooper, who had talked with him, Harold Dillingham's views were presented to the committee and met with general approval.

There are still three months before the parade's pageantry goes through Honolulu's streets, and Dillingham, who has accepted the task of organizing, designing and arranging it, thinks that the greatest "steam" should be applied to the preparations during the last month, in order to prevent the interest of the men upon whom he must rely the most becoming worn or flagging at the time it is needed most.

Up to that time he will lay his plans and choose his aides in the work so that when the last stretch of the work is reached it will not be aimless, but will proceed smoothly along prearranged and systematic lines. Cooper told the committee that if Dillingham keeps up his present energy and carries out his ideas, the parade will be a great success. He has many original ideas that will, if carried into execution, make the parade greater than its predecessors, as all parades should be.

Scientific Promotion.

In the distribution by the promotion committee this week of several thousand circular letters, a new scheme of promotion has been worked up, original in its conception and undoubtedly one of the greatest influence along promotion lines. Previous to his departure on his oriental tour, Secretary P. Wood wrote back to the county assessors in all the States in the Mississippi Basin—Ohio, Kansas, Michigan and those adjacent—and asked them for a list of the wealthier people in their counties who were in the habit of traveling extensively.

The assessors answered promptly and to the point, and as a consequence the committee became possessed of a list of people who were the very best in the world to appeal to. It would be strange if very many of the letters sent to them would miss their mark. With the letters go several pamphlets.

Echoes Back.

One incident that Cooper brought before the attention of the committee led to mind Kipling's story of "The Trick of a Lie"—only this time it isn't a lie, but a paragraph in one of the news letters that the committee had to send the rounds of the main papers.

These letters contained items of interest about the island and catches that found general acceptance among the papers they were sent to. They were clipped and printed broadcast and although the committee stopped using them in May or June the items are still faithfully going the rounds.

The item that came before the committee yesterday had been cut by Cooper from an educational journal and had become a firm fixture in the Coast changes. From all appearances, it is long yet.

Exhibit Coming Back.

The committee is in indirect receipt of information from Loyd Childs, the derelict discharging officer for Hawaii at the Seattle fair, that the exhibit will arrive here on the transport Dix for which boat it has been already packed. Childs is waiting now for a letter from the war department giving him permission to ship the exhibit on her.

Chairman W. A. Bowen of the committee suggested yesterday in connection with this news that the exhibit be displayed here upon its arrival in such manner as the chambers of commerce on the Coast display their exhibits and museums. On motion of Bowen, however, the matter was turned over to Cooper to look into and report. If arrangements can be made the occupied store in the Young Hotel will sometimes be used to exhibit drums, samples, will be utilized and used for the exhibit.

A. B. Engles came into the committee room yesterday and loaded up with literature and "such like" on Hawaii. He sails shortly for the mainland and commences an extensive tour over the country and in Europe. He will spend great deal of time in Paris and other world capitals and promises to use his literature to the best advantage. Notice has been received of the resignation of Rufus P. Jennings from the Hawaiian Promotion Committee. Jennings has been the heart and soul of since the time of its inception but is forced to retire from its work on account of the stress of private business.

The Why Of It.

In his report for the week, Cooper has in part:

"In a newspaper interview published several days ago, Hon. D. Lloyd Conkling, territorial treasurer, is reported to have commented at some length on the general ignorance throughout the East as to matters Hawaiian, and to have stated that during his recent entire trip did not see a folder or other bit of wall promotion committee literature anywhere, nor any hotel or railway station. This seems to be an indictment against the work, but it isn't.

"I could have told Mr. Conkling better than he started East, that he would not be able to find our printed matter in any locations he mentions, excepting that he should have been able to discover some in the Pacific Coast cities. We are not making a general distribution elsewhere, not that it might not be valuable to do so, but because we have not the financial means to do so."

AUGUST DREIER TRUST LOSES

Collection of Inheritance Tax by the Territorial Treasurer Was Legal.

The Territory has won out in the suit brought against it by Cecil Brown, trustee under deed of trust of August Dreier, and the \$11,864 inheritance tax paid into the treasury by the trustee under protest, and which he sued to recover, remains in the possession of the Territory. The decision in the matter was rendered by Judge Robinson yesterday. It is not, however, final, as the plaintiff will appeal the case to the supreme court. The appeal will be perfected at once, so as to have the matter heard as soon as possible and an opinion rendered before the first of the new year.

August Dreier on November 5, 1907, executed to Cecil Brown as trustee 2996 shares of August Dreier, Limited, valued at about \$200 a share. The stock remained in Dreier's name on the books of the corporation during his lifetime. He died May 19, 1908, and the trust deed was not recorded until after his death.

Treasurer Conkling claimed inheritance tax on the shares conveyed in trust, but the plaintiff contended that the property was not subject to the payment of an inheritance tax. Judge Robinson, however, decides differently, and the tax which was paid under protest remains in the treasury. The \$11,864 was the legal two per cent. on the total valuation of \$599,200. Deputy Attorney-General Sutton represented the treasurer in the suit.

GOVERNMENT WANTS SHINPLASTERS BACK

Are you keeping somewhere in a cabinet one or more of those old government "shinplasters," which in the days of the Civil War circulated as fractional currency? asks the St. Louis Times.

There are millions of them out—somewhere. Not even the United States government knows how many, or where, and this fact makes itself prominent in every statement issued by the treasury department from Washington. According to the most accurate accounting, just \$15,236,721.28 worth of these 50-cent, 25-cent, 10-cent and 5-cent issues of paper are "somewhere." Certainly since their issue in 1862, 1863 and 1864, notes of this amount have not been presented for redemption.

In 1879, tiring of carrying such enormous figures under the heading of "debt bearing no interest," congress sat up and passed an act declaring that \$8,375,934 worth of this fractional paper currency was "lost or destroyed."

Likely this amount was a certain arbitrary percentage of the whole outstanding in that year. At any rate \$15,236,721.28 worth of shinplasters have not turned up for redemption, but every one of them was a national government's unlimited "promise to pay" and as such the treasury department is carrying the obligation upon its books, less the \$8,375,934 which officially it has declared missing. This leaves to the account of debt bearing no interest the sum of \$6,860,787.28 of this currency.

DIGESTIVE DISORDERS

Cured by the Tonic Treatment as the Case of This Oregon Man Proves.

The experience of sufferers from stomach trouble, who have tried the tonic treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, has been that their trouble has disappeared as soon as the blood was made pure. The numerous disorders of the stomach, as catarrh of the stomach, acid stomach, nervous dyspepsia, neuralgia of the stomach, gastritis, and lack of tone, have the same underlying cause—impure blood. In each case the stomach is weak. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills supply the stomach with the strength it needs by enriching and purifying the blood. Pure blood gives tone to the nerves, muscles, and glands of the stomach and makes it capable of properly performing the work of digestion.

A recent cure of a severe case of stomach trouble is that of Mr. L. G. Coffin, of No. 27 North Mora street, Arleta, a suburb of Portland, Ore. He says: "In the fall of 1906 I began to have stomach trouble, which gradually grew worse until I was not able to work steadily. I wasn't well for the following three years and for three months I was unable to do any work at all. I didn't have any appetite and my stomach hurt me all of the time. It was sour and gas was constantly forming on it. I was troubled with constipation and often had sick headaches. I was greatly run down in flesh and strength."

"I was treated by two doctors but neither did me any good. They pronounced my trouble catarrh of the stomach and said I needed rest. I don't believe they knew what ailed me. Finally I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, a medicine which had been used in our family for a number of years. I felt good effects from their use right away and continued with them until cured. I am able to work every day now and feel much better every day."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a general tonic and have cured such blood and nerve diseases as anemia, rheumatism, after-effects of the grip and fevers, catarrh, neuralgia, sick headaches, St. Vitus' dance and female troubles. All druggists sell Dr. Williams' Pink Pills or they will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box; six boxes for \$2.50, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

PINCHOT VS. BALLINGER ATTRACTING WASHINGTON

By Ernest G. Walker.

(Mail Special to The Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, November 15.—Secretary of the Interior Ballinger was one of the first to get a little of the President's time after the latter returned to Washington. He drove up in his departmental phaeton very early in the morning and had a long audience. It came just after a vigorous revival of the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy and the publication by former Special Agent L. R. Glavis of the history of the Cunningham coal cases in Alaska. The Rooseveltians the country over had made a great to-do about that history, intended to show that the present secretary of the interior had been actively interested as an attorney in rushing those coal claims, involving a fortune as large as Rockefeller's, to final patent. They had no immediate bearing upon the controversy with Chief Forester Gifford Pinchot, although the department of agriculture, of which Mr. Pinchot is a bureau official, has had something to do with the investigation.

The old hurrah about the necessity of throwing either Pinchot or Ballinger to the wolves sounded forth again. The secretary told his friends anew that he was satisfied with the endorsement President Taft gave him and the old newspaper files were resurrected to see just what it was that the President said on that occasion. It was really about as strong an endorsement of Ballinger and as vigorous a denunciation of Pinchot as was made. The Rooseveltians did not dare attack the President vigorously in the open and therefore they were hammering away at members of the cabinet. Discredit a few of those over-worked men and a breach would be made in the wall for further and more direct operations against Taft himself. Had not Secretary of State Knox been viciously assailed for dismissing Charles R. Crane as minister to China? Had not the motive behind it been declared to be the opposition of the J. Pierpont Morgan interests in Wall Street? Had not Postmaster General Hitchcock been accused of aiding the Guggenheims to get control of the coal supply of Alaska which would be worth untold millions of dollars in the distant future? Then the members of the cabinet must stand together and repel these insinuations. And they did hold a meeting on the case of Ballinger and get the news of the Roosevelt conspiracy into the newspapers and all that.

Which naturally stimulated curiosity as to what Secretary Ballinger said to the President when he had driven up in his departmental phaeton the morning after the return. But Secretary Ballinger did not tell and President Taft did not tell and the tenor of their remarks in the oval room still remain a secret. An eager coterie around the White House offices has been waiting for some sign or portent, perhaps a statement from the secretary or the President that would warrant tall headlines on the front page and over the first column but none has been forthcoming. Men have been busy expressing opinions, widely divergent, as to Glavis as Mr. Ballinger himself could have wished. And, of course, Chief Pinchot was interrogated and he told his friends, not for publication but as an evidence of good faith, that he was going to stay right where he was and if they got him out they would have to throw him out.

The talk of a Roosevelt cabal, according to which his friends were earnestly at work laying the foundation for his renomination, was also heralded in most impressive fashion. The particular interest in it was that cabinet officers had been responsible for putting it forth just before the President what Roosevelt himself would do or say, if he were down at Oyster Bay instead of off in the wilds of Africa, but that was only talking around in a circle and the comment about a Roosevelt cabal has been gradually fading away. The efforts to get Pinchot out of the office and the efforts to get Ballinger out of office and the efforts to boom a renomination of President Roosevelt in 1912, however, will not down. There will be more about them from time to time as the winter progresses. Bitter political hatreds of men and disapproval of policies are involved and the agitation, idle as it may be, will be continued.

Incidentally it is worth noting that just about the time all this hurrah about getting Roosevelt back into the White House as Taft's successor was at its height, Senator Cummins strode forth with the assertion that he expected President Taft would be renominated and reelected. That took a little wind out of some sails for it indicated that the western insurgents as distinguished from the ultra Rooseveltians were not furthering the 1912 Roosevelt boom.

Another of the President's early callers was Vice President Sherman, whose request for the nomination of Circuit Judge Alfred C. Cox as Supreme Court Justice indicated that New York proposes to be around early and that the Vice President wants not only a fellow-townsman of Utica but a Republican named to fill the vacancy created by the death of Mr. Justice Peckham. Undoubtedly big New York lawyers, who are concerned lest New York and the second circuit be deprived of representation by the nomination of some one for justice, outside of that circuit to which Justice Peckham belonged, were prompt to urge the Vice President to help out. Circuit Judge Cox is of distinguished lineage. The late Roscoe Conkling was his kinsman. He was appointed to the United States circuit court by President Roosevelt in June, 1902, and was one of the earliest important judicial selections that Mr. Roosevelt made.

However, no word came from the oval room as to what the President said about it, for he is keeping his own counsel regarding that Supreme Court vacancy. He will not make the nomination till after congress meets, and he may not announce his selection till the list of nominations is made up for despatch to the Capitol.

Thus the procession of visitors, great and small, has been surging against the White House doors and the President has been shaking hands with them, expressing thanks for sentiments of good will, and all the time edging toward his desk to get the growing volume of business reduced. The procession will be larger and larger as the weeks go by, till after the middle of December, when the tide of travel toward the oval room will begin to subside. Just now the President is anxious to harmonize the two factions of his party upon his legislative program, and much of his effort for a while will be to persuade the Aldrich-Cannon factions of regulars and the Cummins-La Follette faction of insurgents to agree upon the important things for congress to do this winter. If the President can accomplish that he will have gone far. The effect would probably be to harmonize the factions for the congressional campaign next year and some other topics of factional controversy, particularly those involving the organization of the house of representatives, would gradually drop into the background. As a matter of fact the President cannot properly bear a hand in any controversy about the Speaker of the House or the rules for the government of that body. It would be generally resented if he did, as congress is a separate department of government.

Speaker Cannon and his powerful friends and Senator Aldrich and his powerful friends will take care of those purely congressional questions. The senator has been touring the West recently in a private car, addressing clearing-house associations and bankers' organizations in the cause of educating the public up to the necessity for financial legislation. It is not forgotten that this trip is also giving the West an opportunity to observe that the Rhode Island senator has neither horns nor cloven hoofs, and that in the flesh he is really an attractive personality. He has been as clever as usual in the presentation of his case, and probably has felled the Westerners somewhat by the customary "jolly." In Omaha they even warmed up to the extent of presenting him with a pair of "chaps" or leather breeches, such as the cowboys wear. The President wanted Senator Aldrich to make this trip, not only in the interest of popular education on financial questions, but in the hope that the visit would accomplish something toward dispelling sectional disapproval of eastern leaders in congress. He voiced that hope indirectly in his Boston speech, during which he put his seal of distinct approval upon Senator Aldrich.

Speaker Cannon tarries in the West conducting his own campaign against the opposition to him. Every few days he is discharging grape and canister into the ranks of his enemies and laying a strong foundation for the contest that he and his friends will wage during the coming summer and autumn against the insurgents. He blames the newspapers very much for activity in stirring up enmities against him and his faction, attributing this activity to his refusal to remove the tariff from wool pulp and print paper. He claims that a delegation of newspaper proprietors promised to boom him for the presidency and to show their powerful favor otherwise, if he would help them to get cheaper print paper. The newspaper proprietors, particularly Herman Ritter, of the New York Staats Zeitung, a leader in the delegation that visited him, indignantly deny that any such promise or hope of reward was held out to the Speaker.

He is not at all in a hurry about coming to Washington and expects before he does come to have a big rejoinder to Senator Cummins, who, the Speaker declares, is not a Republican. The Speaker made the first speech attacking Cummins in Iowa and Cummins replied in Chicago, since which time the Speaker has been making ready to have another say. He has gone right into the heart of the insurgent country, appealing to the very people whose representatives and senators come down to Washington to fight him in congress. The Speaker is reported to be making headway. The westerners like a fighting man and are giving his side of the case a respectful hearing. His present activities follow the appearance of the President in that same section and, before he comes to Washington, will cover a very large section of the big Mississippi Valley. His vigorous championship of his cause should help the Speaker in his efforts this winter in shaping legislation and keeping down expenditures, because his appeals on the hustings are certain to enlighten the opposition constituencies and make the work of their representatives at Washington less effective. Other efforts are under way. The Speaker's friends have become alert and are spreading information to show how he has stood for economy in government and has furthered legislation for many policies, now styled progressive. His opponents have to admit that there is a very strong case in the Speaker's behalf. The champions of the other side, however, have been most active in putting their assertions before the public. The Speaker has been content with the knowledge that, as chairman of house appropriations for many years and then as the presiding officer of the house, he saved the American people many millions of dollars and assumed without faltering the very unpopular task of curbing congress during an era of unprecedented extravagance.

There have been numerous tremors in recent days that seem to forecast a general shakeup in certain of the departments and the ousting of more prominent officials out into the cold, cold world. Postmaster General Hitchcock has indicated that he proposes to have a new set of assistant postmasters general, which means that four men, acceptable to the present administration, will take the place of Roosevelt appointees at \$5000 a year. The three assistant secretaries of the treasury have all been removed since Taft took office and new men put into their places, with the exception of one vacancy not yet filled. One Roosevelt assistant secretary of the interior, one Roosevelt assistant secretary of agriculture, one Roosevelt assistant secretary of war and two or three Roosevelt assistant attorneys general out of seven or eight still remain in office.

Very few of the displaced men are being transferred to other places. Such was the case with First Assistant Postmaster General Granddell, whose appointment as postmaster of Washington

SUBSIDIES OF OTHER NATIONS

How the Merchant Marines of the World Are Supported and Encouraged.

Mail subsidies, admiralty subventions and navigation bounties of foreign nations are considered at some length in the report of the bureau of navigation to Secretary Nagel of commerce and labor. Commissioner Chamberlain shows that under these heads, including also shipbuilding and fisheries bounties and retainers for naval reserves, these expenditures now amount annually to \$46,896,000. The United States for ocean mails in 1908 paid to American steamers \$1,228,032, our subsidies being less than those paid by Canada. The expenditures of foreign governments are grouped under the following heads, according to the latest returns from foreign governments:

Great Britain and Colonies—
Subsidies and mail pay (British Postmaster General, 1908).....\$ 3,320,454
Canard admiralty subvention (1909)..... 729,000
Royal Naval Reserves (1909-10)..... 1,783,620
Canadian subsidies and mail pay (1910)..... 1,581,800
Fisheries bounties ('09)..... 160,000
Australian and New Zealand subsidies and mails (1909)..... 1,263,600
Cape Colony subsidy ('09)..... 656,910
Jamaica subsidy (1909)..... 194,000
\$ 9,689,384

France—
Mail subsidies (1908)....\$ 5,217,037
Navigation and armament bounties, 1908..... 6,079,500
Shipbuilding bounties ('08)..... 2,007,200
Fisheries bounties..... 120,000
\$13,423,737

Japan—
Mail subsidies (new law).....\$ 4,379,000
Shipbuilding bounties ('08)..... 997,700
Fisheries bounties..... 37,000
\$ 5,413,700

Italy—
Mail subsidies (1908)....\$ 2,328,917
Navigation bounties.... 677,734
Shipbuilding bounties.... 866,266
\$ 3,872,917

Spain—
Mail subsidies, new law.....\$ 1,858,186
Navigation bounties, new law..... 1,291,826
Shipbuilding bounties, not ascertained.....
\$ 3,150,012

Austria-Hungary—
Austrian Lloyd subsidy (1908).....\$ 1,450,400
Suez Canal refunds (1908)..... 375,000
Navigation and shipbuilding bounties (1908).... 880,000
Hungarian mail contracts (1908)..... 279,130
\$ 2,984,530

Germany—
Mail subsidies (1908)....\$ 1,706,460
Mail pay (1907)..... 594,569
\$ 2,301,029

Russia—
Subsidies (1908).....\$ 1,543,578
Suez Canal refunds (1908)..... 334,750
\$ 1,878,328

Norway—
Mail subsidies (1908-9)....\$ 561,788
Trade subsidies (1908-9).... 513,555
Tariff refunds (1908-9).... 26,800
\$ 1,102,143

Netherlands—
Mail subsidies (1908)....\$ 841,827
Naval reserves (1908).... 38,184
\$ 880,011

Sweden—
South American and Asiatic subsidies (1909).... 140,000
Mail pay (1908)..... 137,752
State loans not ascertained.....
\$ 277,752

Denmark—
Trade subsidies (1902).....\$ 145,000
Harbor dues exemption..... 145,000
\$ 145,000

Belgium—
Trade bounties (1908)....\$ 23,160
Pilgrimage refunds (1908).... 32,810
\$ 55,970

Portugal—
Mail subsidy (1908-9)....\$ 50,000
\$ 50,000

Grand total.....\$45,224,513
Outside of Europe and Japan, subsidies and mail payments have been reported for 1908 to the bureau as follows: Chile, \$253,195; Mexico, \$75,000; Egypt, \$54,512; Brazil, \$1,300,000; in all, \$1,682,707, making with the above a total of \$46,896,700.

The report will not come from the printer before early in December.

at a salary of \$6000 a year has just been announced. He is from Missouri but has grown up in the civil service, knows all the ins and outs of the postal service and is expected to show visiting postmasters a model office right here in Washington. While much is made of these changes in some quarters as evidence of the building up of a Taft machine, it should be noted that other Presidents have brought new men into these federal offices, notwithstanding the fact that their predecessors had been Republicans.

NATURE TELLS YOU

As Many a Honolulu Reader Knows Too Well.

When the kidneys are sick, Nature tells you all about it. The urine is nature's calendar. Infrequent or too frequent action; Any urinary trouble tells of kidney ills.

Doan's Kidney Pills cure all kidney ills.

The following testimony proves it: Mrs. Kate Gunn, 474 E. Georgia St., Memphis, Tenn., says: "My kidneys were badly disordered as was shown by the unnatural appearance of the secretions. I could not stand for any length of time, as the pains in my back became almost unbearable. I finally noticed a swelling in my knee-joints and ankles and mornings when I arose I was so stiff that I could scarcely stand. I did not sleep more than an hour at a time and I was very nervous. The physicians whom I consulted said I had marked symptoms of Bright's disease, but their medicines made no improvement. I at last became discouraged and discontinued the doctors' treatments. Finally a friend urged me to try Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and though I had little faith in them, I did so. The results were extremely gratifying and I began to improve at once. In a remarkably short time I was restored to perfect health. I give Doan's Backache Kidney Pills the entire credit for my cure."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands. Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.

CITY FATHERS TO MEET LESS

It has been decided by the board of supervisors that it will not be necessary for them to meet more than twice a month and hereafter they will convene on the first and third Tuesdays of the month only.

At a special meeting called yesterday, the usual routine matters were disposed of and the payrolls passed. The county attorney was requested to draw up a form for a lease of three rooms in the Kapiolani block which are to be occupied by the road department. The rental will be \$25 a month. County Attorney Cathcart made a verbal application for a two months' leave of absence, which was granted. He will leave for the Coast on the next transport, if possible, and will visit his old home.

The supervisors will hold a caucus Saturday afternoon to discuss the general appropriation bill. It is expected that several important new matters will come before them and be discussed at that time.

More Scout Cruisers.

WASHINGTON, November 11.—Congress may be asked to provide for some additional naval scout cruisers, concerning a new type of which consideration is being given in the navy department, with a view to furnishing the house and senate naval committees with information on the subject. There appears to be a difference of expert view in regard to the wisdom of providing for more naval scouts at this time. Those who believe that the congressional allotment for naval increase could be more advantageously applied in other directions base their opinion on the assumption that it will be possible, in time of war, to obtain merchant vessels, which will answer the purpose of scouts. It is urged against this proposition, that there are few entirely satisfactory merchant steamers, which have a speed of twenty knots. This is a speed which is not regarded as sufficient in the performance of duties devolving upon that particular type of warship, and, moreover, there are bound to be difficulties and delays in acquiring possession of such vessels, to say nothing of their conversion. While the plans for the new scouts have not gone beyond the initial stage and have assumed a merely tentative shape, for the purposes of discussion, there appears to be agreement in favor of a scout, which shall be larger than the Chester and sister ships. It is probable that the next scouts to be built will have a displacement of at least 5000 tons, which ought to afford the means of a speed of twenty-seven knots, with enlarged capacity for coal to furnish a correspondingly increased steaming radius. Of course, greater speed, up to thirty knots, for instance, will depend upon sacrifices in other chief characteristics. The motive power is destined to be supplied by turbines, rather than reciprocating engines, with a certainty that the new scouts will have heavier machinery than that of the Chester and Salem, the turbine-driven scouts now in commission.

Fortifying the Panama Canal.

Orders have been issued for the joint army and navy board appointed to consider the fortifications necessary for the proper defense of the Panama Canal to assemble at Panama December 29 in order to have its report ready for submission to congress at the coming session.

The board is composed of Gen. William Crozier, chief of ordnance; Gen. Tashler H. Bliss, president of the Army War College; Gen. Arthur Murray, chief of the Coast Artillery; Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon, assistant chief of staff; Gen. William L. Marshall, chief of engineers, all of the Army, and Capt. Sidney A. Stanton and Comdr. William L. Rodgers of the Navy, with Maj. William G. Haas, Coast Artillery Corps, as recorder.

Herman Diskins, one of the customs inspectors, will sail by the transport Thomas for San Francisco, en route for Mexico, where he has business interests.